

Camas pool saga started prior to construction

1960

The continuing saga of building a covered swimming pool in Camas began before the actual pool was built.

According to the Post-Record, in 1947, the Camas Lions had raised \$80,000 to build a year-round swimming pool. They were just about to begin when the Korean War hit.

The steel needed to construct the building to enclose the pool was unavailable due to the war. Following the war, the cost of steel had skyrocketed and the Lions were unable to even build an open pool with the current funds.

About \$30,000 was added to the \$80,000 and an open pool was built.

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would cost taxpayers approximately \$18 on an average home.

1977

For the first time in three years, the Washougal School District found itself with money for salaries and supplies, the Post-Record reported this week in 1977.

It was a record turnout that resulted in the victory of Proposition 1. Proposition 2 met defeat, six votes short from success.

Voters found themselves voting for the basics and passing up on the money which would fund athletics, elementary vocal music and band and high school band. The defeated proposition asked for 68 cents per

\$1,000 of assessed valuation. Propo-

sition 1 received \$6.28 per \$1,000.

Ken Turnbow, of the Washougal Booster Club, said the group would attempt to raise funds for sports for the third time in three years, but said it would be difficult with the lack of members.

The levy's record percentage turnout included 1,908 voters of the 4,254 registered voters in Washougal.

1989

The state Department of Fisheries was eying the Port of Camas-Washougal Marina to help raise fish, the Post-Record reported this week in 1989.

The fisheries department asked the Port permission to install two 16-foot square wire pens in which to raise

90,000 chinook and coho salmon.

The Camas-Washougal area would then see an approximate 300 to 500 increase in salmon returning to the area.

Dick Johnson, manager of the Washougal Salmon Hatchery, said the coho salmon would take three years to return after release and the chinook would take four years in which to return.

Johnson explained that the fish would be raised first for several months at the hatchery before transfer to the Port's pens. He was unaware if the fish would return to the marina to spawn or travel up the Washougal River to the hatchery, but in my case, the area would have more

fishing opportunities.

The Port commission was looking into possible problems with the pens. One boat owner docked near the pens said the fish would attract birds that may end up damaging his boat. He claimed the birds already caused nearly \$100 in damage a year.

Johnson claimed the pens would cover so birds and animals couldn't eat the fish.

The Port commissioners were discussing the issue, and commission John Raynor had plans to visit Gig Harbor, Wash., which had a similar operation.

Looking Back is compiled by Teri Helm from the archives of the Post-Record.